

THE CAPITOL.

Now building in this City, is progressing towards its completion as rapidly as in the nature of circumstances, could reasonably be expected. Taking into view the plan, the style of building, the neatness and substantiality of the workmanship, and the durability of the material (the structure being of solid granite, procured from an extensive quarry in the neighbourhood of this city, hence to which there is a rail-road now in operation) used in the construction of the edifice—it is thought by competent judges in such matters, that this will be the best and most elegant State House in the Union. The public are greatly indebted to the Commissioners, (whose services are rendered without fee or reward) for the regularity and energy with which the whole business has been conducted. And much credit is due to Mr. DAVID PATON, the Superintendent and Architect, for the rapid progress of the building, and the admirable neatness and faithful execution of the workmanship.

We therefore take much pleasure in publishing the following Report of the Joint Select Committee, made to the last Legislature, on the subject; which we have obtained from the files of the Senate.

The joint select committee, to whom was referred the report of the Commissioners appointed to superintend the building of the Capitol, have performed the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report:

Your committee have ascertained, by an examination of the vouchers exhibited on settlement with the Commissioners, that there remained unexpended, of the funds appropriated heretofore towards building the Capitol, up to the first day of November last, the sum of 16,470 dollars; and that there will remain unexpended, of that sum, after defraying all expenditures up to the first day of January next, at least \$11,000.

Your committee had entertained the belief, that, with this balance to commence the operations of the next year, there might not exist the necessity of this Legislature being called on to make so large an appropriation as the usual annual allowance, of \$75,000. But upon a consultation with the Commissioners, and the Architect, they became satisfied that it would be injudicious to lessen the appropriation for the ensuing year.

Your committee more readily came to this conclusion from the fact, that the Commissioners draw on the treasury for such sums as become necessary from time to time, to meet expenditures only as they occur in the progress of the work. Superadded, is the consideration, that a large item of expenditure is anticipated in the course of the next year, for the purpose of procuring copper and other materials necessary for covering the building, and which will have to be procured in Philadelphia or New York.

Your committee are aware that there are many of the good citizens of the State, who believe that the costliness of this edifice, is incompatible with the principles of public economy, and the interests of the State. But your committee regard this question as settled, and that there is no alternative left to this Legislature, but to prosecute the work efficiently. They believe, however, the people will be satisfied, that in constructing their Capitol, according to the plan of its present execution, there will be much cause of public gratulation: The State has thus been enabled to avail herself of the public quarry, near the site of the building; which affords an inexhaustible supply of granite, the texture and quality of which, for such a building, is of unrivalled excellence. To have foregone those obvious advantages, and attempted to build the Capitol of the State with any other than such convenient and durable materials, would not only have been the reverse of good economy, but would have remained a source of lasting and deep-felt public mortification.

Your committee deem it due to the subject, here to state, that the Commissioners have pursued a cautious and circumspect course in regard to the arrangement and plan of the building, worthy of the highest commendation, in taking care to execute no portion of the work entering essentially into the plan and design of the building, without the highest architectural authority, in conjunction with that of Mr. David Paton, the eminent Artist under whose direction and skill the work is now carried on.

Your committee recommend the appropriation of the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M'D. CARSON,

Chairman of Committee.

December 17th, 1835.

Election by the H. of R.—The Whigs are attempting to wrest the Election from the People, and carry it to the H. of R. No one can be so blind as not to see, that this is the present plan of the campaign: Webster to the North, Harrison in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and in the North West—White is Potter's clay in the hands of the Nullifiers: the Republicans, on the other hand, have rallied upon one candidate, and present him in the open field, fair and above board, to the suffrages of the American People.

Richmond Eng.

RE UNION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We cordially congratulate the Republicans of Virginia—the Keystone of the Arch is safe. The Republican party is consolidated—the friends of Wolf and Muhlenberg have re-united and rallied on the same Electoral Ticket. Not a doubt can exist of its splendid success. In the mean time while we are uniting, the Whigs are scattering into divisions and firing at piecemeal.

Rich Eng.

CONGRESS.

In Senate, Jan. 11, Mr. Clay, after some remarks, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if it be not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest, whether, since the termination of the last Congress, any overt, formal or informal, official or unofficial, has been made by the French Government to the Executive of the United States, to accommodate the difficulties between the two Governments respecting the execution of the convention of the 4th of July, 1831; and particularly whether a despatch from the Duc de Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the French Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was read, and a copy of it furnished by him to the Secretary of State, for the purpose of indicating a mode in which the difficulties might be removed.

Resolved, also, under the restriction aforesaid, in the event of any such overt having been made, that the President be requested to inform the Senate what answer was given to it; and if a copy of any such dispatch were received, that he be further requested to communicate a copy of it to the Senate.

Resolved, That the surplus revenue of the United States, and the dividends of stock receivable from the Bank of the United States, ought to be set apart, and applied to the general defence and permanent security of the country.

Mr. Benton submitted the following resolution, which lies on the table one day.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed:

1. The probable amount that would be necessary for fortifying the lake, maritime, and gulf frontier of the United States, and such points of the land frontier as may require permanent fortifications.

2. The probable amount that would be necessary to construct an adequate number of armories and arsenals in the United States, and to supply the States with field artillery, especially brass field pieces, for their militia, and with side arms and pistols for their cavalry.

3. The probable amount that would be necessary to supply the United States with the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, which a proper regard to self-defence would require to be always on hand.

4. The probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the navy yards, dock yards, and steam or floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and to the welfare of the Union.

The bill to repeal the first and second sections of the act to limit the terms of office of certain officers therein named was taken up as the special order of the day, and after some remarks from Messrs. Calhoun and Cuthbert,

Mr. Wright called for the yeas and nays, which were accordingly ordered, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—yeas 24, nays 18.

In the House, Jan. 11, a long discussion took place on a memorial from the Legislature of the State of Michigan, presented on a former day by Mr. Beardsley—Mr. Hannegan of Indiana, having moved to reject the petition. The previous question was finally called for, and Mr. Hannegan's motion to reject was negatived, yeas 61, nays 138.

Mr. Lane moved to amend the motion to refer the petition to the Committee on the Judiciary, by adding that "it be considered as a memorial from the citizens of the Territory of Michigan." He was desirous that the petition should go to the committee in its true garb, and not in one which it had no right to assume.

Mr. Hannegan moved to amend the amendment, by adding the following: "This House in receiving the memorial purporting to be from the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, regard the same in no other light than as the voluntary act of private individuals, who have, without authority, assumed a corporate capacity and name."

Mr. Slade proposed to strike out the words of the amendment printed in italics.

Mr. Hannegan accepted the amendment as a modification of his motion.

As above amended, it was then adopted by the House, yeas 98, nays 89.

WESTERN VIEWS.

Extract of a Letter from New Orleans, Dec. 28.

"A desire to see the magnificent improvements in Pennsylvania, induced me to take the slow canal route to Pittsburg, which afforded me a good opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the People in the interior, on the Presidential question. I feel no hesitation in hazarding the opinion, that the little Magician will carry the State by a clear majority of twenty thousand. Many leading friends of Riner are sustaining him warmly. My trip down also enables me to speak of Ohio, Kentucky and Mississippi. In Ohio, I consider the battle as having been fought and won. In Kentucky, White has no party: Van will beat him in that State with much ease; and I am not sure, but that he will carry the State against any man but Clay. Webster cannot be supported in that State."

Rich Eng.

Pennsylvania.—The Whigs and Anti-Masons are more and more cut up into schemes. The unpopular Veto put by the new Governor on the bill for the purchase of 12 locomotives and tenders, for the use of the rail-roads of the Commonwealth, has thrown a new firebrand into their camp. On the other hand, the Republicans are rallying and re-uniting.

Alabama.—The White Caucus of Tuscaloosa, consisting of some 40 or 50 members of the Legislature, and some ten, or a dozen private gentlemen have nominated Judge White—and yet these consistent gentlemen adopted resolutions denouncing Presidential candidates!

FLORIDA INDIAN WAR.

Jacksonville, Florida, Jan. 7.—Last night Captain Ross with several of his company (who preferred to ride in the night, to sleeping at Black Creek, and marching in to-day) arrived in town. After the battle at Withlacoochee, the forces under Generals Clinch and Call, returned to Camp Lang Syne. On Sunday last, Gen. Call, with the volunteers from Middle Florida, started for home; and on Monday, Colonels Warren and Mills, with the volunteers from East Florida, set out on their return, and were last night at Black Creek. They will reach this place to-night.

The volunteers served the time, one month, for which they offered their services. The want of provisions, and the impracticability of following up the victory gained over the Indians, induced them to return.

It is said Gen. Call intends to raise 1500 men by drafts from the militia, and return to the aid of Gen. Clinch. The East Florida people will have enough to do, and we fear more than they can do, on the home stations, to prevent the Indians from extending their ravages farther north. Gen. Clinch must of necessity wait for reinforcements—his forces are hardly sufficient to protect his posts. The whole of East Florida is in danger. The Indians have possession of the Southern portion of it as far north as Bulow's, forty miles south of St. Augustine—Picolata on the St. Johns—Whitesville on Black Creek—Alligator and Suwannee—an extensive and exposed frontier. It is the general opinion, that unless adequate aid is immediately extended to us, the whole of Florida, east of the Suwannee river, will be inevitably ruined. We must not only abandon our property to destruction, but strip of all our hard earnings, must fight for our lives, our women and our children.

A great battle was fought on the 31st ult., in which many on both sides were slain and wounded. The battle ground was on the Withlacoochee River about 35 miles from Camp Lang Syne, and within a few miles where the Indian women and children are assembled.

The officers and men engaged on the 31st, we are happy to learn, behaved with great bravery. In fact, such was the disposition of the Indian forces, their boldness and desperate fighting, that nothing but the determined spirit with which the men fought and charged into the swamp, put the Indians to flight and silenced their firing. The engagement lasted one hour and five minutes.

At the first onset, the Indians on one flank leaped from their hiding places, and in front of the thicket formed boldly into line with Powell at their head. At this moment, the fire of the whites did execution; the Indians broke, taking to their covers again. It is thought Powell is wounded in the hand.

We insert below a letter from Col. Mills, containing an account of the engagement.

Head-Quarters,

Fort Crane, Jan. 3d, 1836.

The army took up the line of march on the 26th ult. and on the morning of the 31st, at day break, arrived at the Withlacoochee; found the river too high to ford, commenced swimming horses and sent one man over for a canoe that was seen over on the opposite bank, and in it began to cross the regular troops; at 12 o'clock there were over all the regulars and about fifty of the militia, when we were soon informed that Indians were coming, and but a moment elapsed, before a furious fire was heard in our front; Col. Warren and myself immediately formed and extended our line from the river out through the swamp to the pine barren, and saw the regular troops on our right hotly engaged with at least three hundred Indians; we were ordered to remain stationary, and prevent the Indians entering our lines. After repeated solicitations on the part of Col. Warren and myself, we took the responsibility on ourselves, and Col. Warren led the right to the left of the regulars, and I was stationed on the left of our own line when a charge was made, which after about ten minutes more of sharp fighting, forced them to retreat, and the battle ended. We made out forty Indians killed, and wounded we suppose in proportion, the precise amount we cannot tell, as they carried them off—the loss is severe on our part, Gen. Clinch says that in many much greater battles, a much less number has been killed and wounded. Further particulars will be told on Friday next when we will be at Jacksonville. I can now write no more.

W. J. MILLS, Lt. Col.

Return of killed and wounded in the battle of Withlacoochee, Dec. 31st, 1835.

Regular troops—2 artificers and 2 privates, killed—1 captain 1st lieutenant, 1 2d lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 43 privates wounded—4 killed, 21 wounded.

Militia, 4th Regiment—wounded, Col. Warren, Maj. Cooper, severely. Lt. John Youmans, privates James Tyson and Jno. Higginbotham, slightly.

Leon troops, 2 privates wounded slightly.

Militia, total 7 wounded.

Aggregate, 4 killed, 50 wounded,—out of 227 men in battle.

Many were shot through their clothes, and some horses killed and wounded, Col. Warren is wounded, Gen. Clinch had one ball through his cap and one through his jacket sleeve. The firing was heavy, and the bushes literally cut up around us; how it was that more were not shot I cannot tell.

W. J. MILLS, Lt. Col.

Extract of a letter dated.

PENSACOLA, Dec. 31st, 1835.

"Great excitement prevails among the people in the neighbourhood of St. Marks and Tampa Bay, in consequence of the hostile disposition of the Seminole Indians. The Gov'r of Florida has made a requisition on Capt. Webb, of the U. S. ship Vandalia, now in this port, for a detachment of men to pursue the Indians up the rivers and creeks. The expedition will depart to-morrow, under the orders of Lieuts. Goldsborough and Doughty of the Vandalia."

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Arrival of Mr. Barton.

The packet ship Albany, Captain Johnson, arrived at New York on Wednesday 6th inst. from Havre, having sailed on the 2d of December; by this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris files to the 2d inclusive, and have to the 3d.

Mr. Barton, our charge d'affaires at the court of France, has arrived in the Albany.

The Commercial says, "the intelligence brought by this arrival, and the tone of the French papers, all indicate that war with the United States is considered probable in Paris, but we do not see any thing which tends to diminish the likelihood that the last message will prove satisfactory, and lead to the adjustment of the difficulties. In fact we learn nothing which was not anticipated: the peremptory demand made by Mr. Barton and his recall, were expected to cause hostile preparations in France, and hostile preparations have been made, but we can see nothing to change the effect which the message might be expected to produce; if that message was at any time likely to satisfy the French ministry, we do not see that the likelihood is at all diminished by the fact that vessels of war have been got in readiness; these preparations were, of course, made in ignorance of what the message would contain, and no doubt in expectation that its language would be such as to close the door of negotiation. Such being the case, we do not see the necessity or propriety of assuming that "France does not intend to do us justice," and of considering the question what hostile measures it becomes us to adopt.

The Monitor of the first December (the official organ) contains an ordinance appointing vice-admiral Mackau governor of the island of Martinique, and another directing him to take command of the squadron of observation ordered to rendezvous in the West Indies; also, of all the French naval forces in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, and of all of the troops of the colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and their dependencies.

In relation to these appointments, the Journal du Havre of the 2d December has the following remarks:

Vice-admiral Mackau has recently been appointed to the command of our West India station, and the government of Martinique. This is an appointment of which we hasten to express our approbation, and which, in our opinion, indicates more than all that has been said heretofore, the late and unfortunate misunderstanding which has arisen between France and the United States. No one is aware of the Maritime importance of our sugar islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe would acquire in case of war with North America, as roads for the anchorage of prizes, and as places for the victualing and refitting of our cruisers. These two colonies together with the little Archipelago des Saints will possess a degree of utility which the Chamber of Deputies alone, of all the people of France, appears not even to have understood.

Naval preparations were in active progress at Toulon and Brest, and levies of sailors were making in all the maritime arrondissements. We can find no distinct statement of the force to be employed as the squadron of observation under vice-admiral Mackau, but one account says that the whole number of vessels preparing for sea is fifteen sail of the line and as many frigates. We find only the names, however, of two ships of the line and one frigate at Toulon, and of three ships of the line and four frigates at Brest.

We do not think it necessary to copy the speculations of the French journals on the question of peace or war, payment or non-payment; they are more remarkable for excessive ignorance respecting the political condition of this country, than for judgment or probability.

TRADE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We find the following in the Washington, N. C. Whig of the 9th inst. We are indebted to the politeness of a gentleman at Portsmouth, for the following commercial information: "I kept an accurate account of the vessels passing out through this Inlet, during the month of November last, and find there were in all 123 sail, with full cargoes of cotton, wheat, corn, naval stores, lumber, &c.; which amount to at least, half a million of dollars. There were, of the number above, 59 sail from Washington, and 25 from Newbern—96 of which were bound coast-wise, and 27 to the West Indies. I am sure North-Carolina does not get credit for one half—no for one-fourth of her exports abroad."

Elizabeth City, (N. C.) Jan. 9.

Small Pox.—Since our last, there have been a few new cases of this disease in our town, say from five or six. None within four or five days past, except one, we understand, this morning. We hope soon to be able to inform our country friends that the disease has entirely subsided.

Herald of the Times.

JACKSON CITY.

The President, attended by the Heads of Departments, yesterday laid the cornerstone of the new city, which it is designed to raise on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, connected with Washington by the bridge recently constructed by the United States. The advantage of this site for commercial purposes, is derived from the circumstance of its being the head of navigation for ships of the largest class nearest to Washington, and to the basin of the Ohio and Chesapeake canal. Several thousand persons were present at the ceremony, which was conducted with a masonic parade and military eclat. George Washington Park Custis addressed the assembly. His oration was received with great and well merited applause. We shall publish the proceedings, when furnished to us.

Globe 12th inst.

Gen. William North a brave and worthy Patriot of the Revolution, died in the city of New York on the 4th inst. in the 83d year of his age.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

FROM THE PETERSBURG CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Democratic Republican Convention for the nomination of suitable Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, the selection of Electors, &c. assembled in the city of Richmond, on Monday night last, at 7 o'clock. Col. Linn Banks, the Speaker of the House of Delegates, was called to the Chair, and Thomas Ritchie, Esq. was appointed Secretary. The whole number of Delegates present was 181—of whom, 33 were special Delegates from Boroughs and Counties represented in the Legislature by Whigs—20 out of the 32 State Senators; 76 out of the 124 members of the House of Delegates and 2 gentlemen contesting for seats in the same body.

The proceedings of the meeting were characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling, and finally distinguished by the most perfect unanimity.

MARTIN VAN BUREN of New York was unanimously nominated as the Presidential candidate—and that venerable and veteran ornament of the Republican party, Judge WILLIAM SMITH of Alabama was nominated for the Vice Presidency.

Judge Smith received all the votes, except 5 for Richard M. Johnson, 2 for Wm. C. Rives, and 1 for Nathaniel Macon.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted, recommending Wm. Smith as Vice President. The following Electoral Ticket was then adopted:

- 1st. D. Col. A. Smith of Isle of Wight.
- 2d. John Cargill of Sussex.
- 3d. Dr. Jas Jones of Nottoway.
- 4th. Wm. R. Baskerville of Meck.
- 5th. Archibald Austin of Buckingham.
- 6th. Richard Logan of Halifax.
- 7th. Archibald Stuart of Patrick.
- 8th. Col. Wm Jones of Gloucester.
- 9th. Col. A. R. Harwood of King & Queen.
- 10th. Col. Jno Gibson of Prince Wm.
- 11th. Wm. H. Roane of Hanover.
- 12th. Col. Samuel Carr of Albemarle.
- 13th. Waller Holladay of Spotsylvania.
- 14th. Inman Horner of Fauquier.
- 15th. Hierome L. Opie of Jefferson.
- 16th. Dr. Archibald S. Baldwin of Frederick.
- 17th. Dr. Jacob D. Williamson of Rockingham.
- 18th. John Bowyer of Rockbridge.
- 19th. Col. Andrew Beirne of Monroe.
- 20th. Gen. James Hoge of Montgomery.
- 21st. Andrew Russell of Washington.
- 22d. Saml. L. Hays of Lewis.
23. John Hindman of Brooks.

The following Central committee was appointed, viz: Philip N. Nicholas, Peter V. Daniel, Andrew Stevenson, Thomas Ritchie, William Selden, John Rutherford, Charles Ellis, James Rowlings, John Brockendorough, and Claiborn W. Gooch.

Enlarged and Liberal Doctrine.—We have waited for Governor Marcy's Message to the Legislature of New York with much curiosity, and no little solicitude. Two of the Nullifying Whigs have taken the House of Delegates, that not a State North of the Potomac will think of passing laws in any event against the fury of Abolitionism. They have pointed their finger to N. York and said, "There is the State in whose bosom the magazine of mischief reposes"—will she ever be disposed to pass laws? There is Governor Marcy, who is the intimate friend of Mr. Van Buren—Will he ever dare to whisper a word in favor of penal enactments? What is the proud reply? Let Governor Marcy give it in his own admirable Message to the Legislature of New York.

The Governor's Message is a masterly Exposition of the whole Abolition Question. It is unquestionably the most admirable, Statesman-like paper, which this whole subject has elicited. The mischiefs which these Fanatics are doing both at home and in the Southern States, are grouped together in the strongest colors. But the enlarged and correct Views which it exhibits of the true character of the Federal Compact—the obligations which it imposes on the Northern States to respect its guarantees of slave property—the duties, which are dictated by good faith, and honor to itself, to suppress the incendiary attempts which are making to disturb our peace—the noble eulogium which he pronounces upon the Southern character—the unexampled energy and unanimity in which our Northern Brethren have expressed their opinions upon this subject—and last of all, the duty which is incumbent upon them, if public sentiment should fail in its effect, to put down, by the exercise of their reserved sovereignty, and by penal enactments, the disturbers of our peace, are all admirably portrayed.—We hail it as one of the best Signs of the Times—as one of those noble efforts, which are so well calculated to brighten and strengthen the chain of our precious Union.

Rich Eng.

Duff Green has resumed the Editorial management of the U. S. Telegraph. It is pretty generally understood that his object is to effect a dissolution of the Union, by fanning the excitement on the subject of slavery and taking advantage of any course in relation to the French question which can be tortured into a subject of sectional differences.—*Me. Age*

Mr. Clay has brought up the land bill again in the Senate of the U. S.—and made an *ad captandum* speech, which we give to-day. But until Mr. Clay has answered the luminous and powerful Message of the President, when he returned the former bill to the Senate of the U. States, in opposition to the measure, it will be all "Love's Labour Lost."

Richmond Eng.

We have the satisfaction to announce that negro Davy and Mr. K. White's negro, two of the prisoners who broke our jail on the 1st inst. have been retaken. Mr. Barnes's negro and the two white men are still at large.—*Tarboro Press, 16th inst.*



THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1836.

THE PEOPLE against THE BANK.

Martin Van Buren, for President.

Richd M. Johnson, for Vice President.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We are requested to state, that the Hon. HENRY L. FISKE, of Charleston, S. C. has been selected by the Philadelphia "Anti-Slavery Society," to deliver the annual Address before the two Societies, at the next anniversary of the College.

BRANCH MINT AT CHARLOTTE.

We learn from the Charlotte Journal, that the Corner Stone of the edifice about to be erected in Charlotte for a Branch Mint, was laid on the 8th inst. The ceremonies attending which were very interesting. A large number of citizens, without distinction of party, had assembled. Col. Thomas Boyd acted as chairman, and James M. Hutchinson Esq. as Secy. Genl. Michael McLeary, a soldier of the Revolution, was appointed to lay the corner stone. An official account of the ceremonies shall be given in our next.

Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road.—Mr. Monroe Robinson, the Engineer employed to survey the route for a Rail Road from Richmond to Petersburg, estimates the whole cost of constructing the road, at \$571,059 63. And he estimates the annual receipts at \$78,750—expenditures on account of transportation, officers salaries, &c. at \$30,000; leaving a net annual income, of \$48,750,—something like 8 per cent.

Halifax and Weldon Rail Road Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders, which took place in Halifax on the 9th inst. James Halliday was elected President; Andrew Joyner, E. H. Eure, Thomas Ousby, E. P. Moore, and James Simmons, Directors; Joseph L. Simmons, Treasurer; and James Frazier, Secretary. A requisition of twenty per cent. on each share of stock, has been required to be paid by the stockholders, by the 15th of February next; and Mr. W. Gray has been engaged as Engineer, to survey the route, graduate the road, &c.

Memrs Thomas Newton, Myer Myers, and Robert Sonner, have been appointed commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh (or Roanoke) Rail Road Company.

Alabama Rail Road.—An act has been passed by the Legislature of Alabama, incorporating the Mobile and Tennessee Rail Road Company. The location of the road is to be fixed by Commissioners.

A bill to incorporate a New Bank in the city of Mobile, was lost on the 1st inst. in the Alabama House of Representatives, by a majority of three votes: eight millions was intended to be the capital of this Bank.

Town of Halifax.—On the 2d inst. E. H. Eure was elected Mayor; R. C. Bond, W. L. Long, Geo. W. Owens, N. L. B. Stith, and Redding G. Hawkins, Commissioners of the town of Halifax for the current year.

Col. Thomas W. Vesey, of Cecil county, has been elected Governor of Maryland for the ensuing year, by a joint ballot of the two houses of the Legislature of that State.

Ohio and Michigan. It is stated in the Ohio Hemisphere of the 23d ult. that there was not, by the accounts received at Columbus up to that date, much prospect favorable to the settlement of the boundary of Ohio, or to the admission of Michigan into the Union, the present session.—The two questions being blended, and the Whigs of the Senate being determined to retain their power. There is an awful responsibility resting upon those who interrupt a speedy settlement of this vexed question. Their fate must be one of the most ignominious character. The feeling upon this subject is too intense and absorbing not to be scanned with a vigilant eye. Ohio has been urged on every hand to rely on the speedy justice of Congress. She has done so—and let no one trifle with that reliance and confidence.

Mobile Morning Chronicle.—We have received several numbers of a new daily paper under this title, published in the city of Mobile, by Messrs. Hugh M'Guire & co. It is neatly printed, and well conducted; and although it flies the banner of *blanca*, it displays a candor that ought to put some other allied-whig presses to shame. It supports Judge White because "he is a whig;" and so are Webster, and Harrison, "whigs," and the Chronicle would support them, if it were located in their vicinage. Now we admire such candor. Judge White is just as much the candidate of the blue-light whigs as Webster or Harrison. Yet his friends are manly clinging to the skirts of democracy, although they have been discarded from the Republican ranks.

The Primitive Baptist, is the title of a new Religious Periodical, edited by Mark Bennett, and printed at Tarboro in this State, by Mr. Howard, editor of the Free Press. It is published twice a month, at \$1 per annum; its form, royal octavo, 16 pages each number.

Suicide, supposed.—We learn from the Hillsboro Recorder, that John D. Brashiers, a tailor, was taken up in that town on the 6th inst. charged with having stolen a pocket book. Being no jail at Hillsboro, he was taken to Roxboro jail, but on arriving there, he was found dead, with a new, and dead next morning. It is supposed he had taken laudanum. He was about 35 years of age; believed to have served his apprenticeship in Washington, and to have been a native of the District of Columbia.

Murderous affray.—We learn from the Arkansas Times, 21st ult. that Edwin T. Clark, Esq. was killed in an affray with a Mr. Mooney, at Helena, in that territory, during the election of members to the Convention. Mr. Clark had been elected; and was killed by a knife, used by Mooney during the affray. Such murderous affrays are of very frequent occurrence in all the new settlements of the frontier states.

More Lynching!—It is stated in the New Orleans Post, that a white man named Williams, and a negro man, were summarily put to death by the mob, at Jackson, Louisiana, 26th Dec., in consequence of its being believed that they were instigators in an expected insurrection among the slaves. Great excitement prevailed in that and the adjoining Parishes.